

## MANDATES HELD BY POWERS WHO DEFY ASSEMBLY

Considered as Gifts Under  
999 Year Leases Approved  
by Them as Council  
Members.

NOW A BURNING ISSUE

Commission Practically  
Flouted by Mandatory  
Countries That Con-  
trol Council.

FORMER MAKES PROTEST

Latter Maintains Attitude, De-  
molishing Theory Colo-  
nies' Titles Derive  
From Assembly.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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GENEVA, Dec. 16.—Whether the whole  
mandate scheme of the covenant of the  
League of Nations shall be a fiction  
or a fact became a burning issue  
among the nations in the closing hours  
of the assembly meeting here to-day.  
This has resulted from developments  
in the assembly's mandate commission,  
which show the commission has  
practically been flouted by the league  
council controlled by the mandatory  
Powers in their own interests, their  
attitude being virtually that the as-  
sembly has no power to interfere with  
this part of the covenant, despite the  
generally held theory by covenant  
worshippers that the real authority of  
the league rests in the assembly.

The situation existing here to-night  
over the spoils accruing from the man-  
dates is, according to competent ob-  
servers, certain to widen the breach  
between the Powers holding permanent  
membership in the council and those  
whose representation is confined to the  
assembly and who are now protesting  
against being made the silent partners  
of this grand delusion.

Mandatories All Powerful.

This delusion, which the world is  
asked to swallow by affirmative action  
by the assembly, rests on the assump-  
tion that mandates are not mandates  
at all, but are gifts by the Powers to  
themselves under 999 year leases  
drawn up by themselves and approved  
by themselves as council members.

Even Canada had to protest against  
this interpretation to-day.

The situation is regarded by many  
delegates as the inevitable result of  
the imperfectly enunciated theory  
which President Wilson propounded in  
Paris and which the Powers accepted  
with a smile, knowing they controlled  
the council and could dispute the as-  
sembly's power of interference. The  
situation may be summed up thus:

1. The Powers, after winning in the  
supreme council, went through the form  
of handing the mandate drafts to the  
assembly council, but with the express  
understanding that the assembly's ex-  
pression of opinion on the drafts of the  
covenant should be interpreted as giving  
to the council the only authority regard-  
ing mandates.

2. That the assembly commission on  
mandates, after three demands, was  
shown the drafts of the mandates, but  
was informed that the terms of them  
must be kept secret and that no refer-  
ence to them might be made by the com-  
mission's report to the assembly.

3. That upon a fourth protest the  
council informed the commission that it  
must maintain silence.

4. That, inasmuch as there is no su-  
preme court to interpret the covenant,  
the covenant Powers control the situation  
and the non-mandatory nations are  
obliged to submit to this or leave the  
assembly, as did Argentina, their whole  
theory that title to colonies ran from the  
assembly, as the league's main body,  
being demolished.

The report of the commission on man-  
dates denounced the council's attitude  
regarding mandates as difficult to un-  
derstand and difficult to justify, but this  
was later toned down after a discussion,  
in which nations like Sweden protested  
against being asked to endorse the dis-  
reputation of the council and a mandate  
fiction in which they had no part, while  
legitimate Holland asked if a mandatory  
Power saw fit to leave the league could  
he not take back the mandate he had  
after the Power holding it had once  
withdrawn from the league. This ques-  
tion went entirely unanswered by Inter-  
preter Lord Robert Cecil.

"Open Door" for Members Only.

However, Lord Robert laid down an  
interesting thesis regarding mandates  
to the effect that obligations for things  
such as the "open door" applied only to  
members of the league, thus, it would  
seem, leaving the United States in a bad  
position.

The commission in its report, which  
will be presented to the assembly to-  
morrow, admits it is unable to take  
the matter out of the hands of the coun-  
cil, but suggests that the question of  
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## Spaniard Warns of World War Coming

MADRID, Dec. 16.—Alejandro  
Lerroux, the Republican  
leader, in an election speech de-  
livered to-day declared that the  
forthcoming elections would be  
most important in that the men  
chosen would have to deal with  
particularly serious problems.  
Among these, Lerroux declared,  
was the menace of a new world  
conflagration, in which Spain  
probably would be unable to re-  
main neutral. The speaker  
pointed out that Great Britain  
was increasing her naval power  
and declared that the United  
States was pursuing a policy of  
building which presaged in the  
near future great new interna-  
tional troubles.

## PEACE PARLEYS IN IRELAND RESUMED

High Church Dignitaries Are  
Active in the Latest  
Negotiations.

KILLING LAID TO FANATIC

Dublin Castle Admits Cadet  
Slew Canon Magner, but  
Intimates Insanity.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Four policemen  
were killed to-day at Killeen, when  
a patrol of eight of them were ambus-  
caded by two men.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Peace negotiations  
have been resumed in Ireland, it is  
learned to-night on good authority.  
It is difficult to ascertain the lines on  
which the intermediaries are operating  
owing to the reticence of all engaged,  
but it is understood that high church  
dignitaries, including Archbishop Clune  
of Perth, Western Australia, and the  
Bishop of Killarney, Mr. Fogarty, are  
prominent among those continuing  
their efforts to bring about a settle-  
ment.

In official circles interest centres in  
the expected meeting of the Dail  
Eireann to consider Premier Lloyd  
George's proposals in reply to Father  
O'Flanagan's messages. The As-  
sociated Press is informed that Arthur  
Griffith, the Sinn Fein leader, will be  
given safe conduct to attend the meet-  
ing of the Dail Eireann or any con-  
ference in Ireland or England concern-  
ing peace. It is officially stated that  
only four members of the Dail Eireann  
would be excluded from participation  
in such meetings, but their names are  
not disclosed.

The frank admission that Canon Magner,  
killed yesterday in Dummaway,  
County Cork, was shot by an auxiliary  
cadet, was made by Dublin Castle to-  
day. A statement issued by the castle  
says the cadet was one of a lorry party  
which was ambushed near Cork Sat-  
urday night, and intimates that he became  
insane as a result of that experience.  
It confirms the report that the cadet  
also killed Timothy Crowley, a farmer's  
son, at P. S. Brady, a Magistrate, who  
testified the tragedy, came near suf-  
fering a similar fate.

"Thirty auxiliaries left Dummaway  
at 1 o'clock yesterday for Cork to at-  
tend the funeral of a colleague killed a  
few nights ago," says the statement.  
"They were in charge of an auxiliary  
cadet and proceeded in two motor lorries.  
Some distance along they encoun-  
tered Canon Magner and Timothy Crow-  
ley walking. The cadet ordered the lorries  
to halt. He jumped out and de-  
manded that Crowley show him his per-  
mit for the bicycle he was trundling."  
At this point a Castle official explained  
that the report was not clear as to just  
what led to the shooting. The statement  
continues:

"The cadet then shot Crowley dead  
with his revolver and then turned to  
the priest and shot him dead. After the  
cadet reentered the lorry the men  
decided to return to Dummaway, where  
they reported the occurrence to the  
Colonel in charge. The Colonel arrested  
the cadet.

"The cadet was respectable, 24 years of  
age and not engaged in politics. Canon  
Magner was a highly respected priest  
and always exerted influence for good  
in the district. He was a native of the  
castle's name.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sir Hamar Green-  
wood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, ad-  
dressed a protestant meeting in the House  
of Commons to-day at the death of  
Canon Magner and Timothy Crowley at  
Dummaway. He said that the cadet  
who had shot them was in custody and  
would be court-martialed.

"In view of the murder of this inno-  
cent priest and this innocent peasant  
boy, is the Chief Secretary prepared to  
withdraw the cadets altogether?" de-  
manded Joseph Devlin.

The Chief Secretary replied em-  
phatically that he was not. Mr. Devlin  
retorted: "Then you are the murderer."

COMMONS APPROVES  
TWO IRISH SENATES

Indorse Other Amendments  
Proposed by Lords.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—After Andrew  
Bonar Law, Government leader, had in-  
formed the House of Commons this eve-  
ning that the Government was willing  
to accept some amendments added to the  
Irish Home Rule Bill by the Lords, the  
House considered the bill amendment  
by amendment, rapidly and without dis-  
cussion.

The first, and what is considered to  
be one of the most important amend-  
ments agreed to, was that creating Sen-  
ates for both proposed Irish Parliam-  
ents. The Government declined, how-  
ever, to accept the Lords' proposal that  
the Senate should have a hand in se-  
lecting the council of Ireland.

The House also eliminated the Lords'

## MONDELL INSISTS ON \$1,350,000,000 CUT IN U. S. TAXES

Speaking for G. O. P. He  
Says Military Bills Must  
Be Slashed.

HITS AT HOUSTON PLAN

Floor Leader Opposes Haste  
in Paying War Bills, Leav-  
ing Some for Future.

BIG REDUCTION IN DEBT

More Than One-third of Net  
Cost of Hostilities to Be  
Paid by June.

New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

The wartime taxes now in effect can  
and will be reduced \$1,350,000,000 in  
1921 if the present Congress will cut  
appropriation requests of the Govern-  
ment departments, Republican Leader  
Monnell predicted in a speech to the  
House to-day.

Announcing his opposition to the  
position of Secretary of the Treasury  
Houston that the Federal revenues  
must be kept up to \$4,000,000,000 an-  
nually until June 30, 1923, Mr. Monnell  
declared that nothing is more impera-  
tive than that the wartime tax bur-  
dens upon the business and the people  
of the country should be lightened.  
He said also it was his opinion that  
to relieve the load of taxation no big  
reductions should be made in the war  
debt in the next few years.

The Victory notes, totalling about  
\$4,500,000,000, which will fall due on  
May 20, 1923, should be refunded into  
long term obligations, but part of the  
floating indebtedness represented by  
Treasury certificates of indebtedness  
and War Savings Stamps, can be retired  
out of current revenues, even with re-  
duced taxes, if strict economy is prac-  
ticed, Mr. Monnell said. He pointed out  
that by June 30 next the United States  
will have paid \$1,350,000,000 of the  
war out of current revenues, not in-  
cluding the foreign loans. This percent-  
age, he pointed out, is far greater than  
that of any other nation.

Viewed as Keynote Speech.

Mr. Monnell's speech is understood to  
have been a keynote speech for the confer-  
ence with other leading Republicans of  
the House and to represent the policy  
they will attempt to follow.

"A reduction in taxes is only proba-  
ble," said Mr. Monnell, "because the  
present revenue is \$4,500,000,000. At  
the second session of this Congress reduced departmental  
estimates \$1,350,000,000; at the second  
session, \$1,474,000,000 and will reduce  
the revenue to \$3,026,000,000. No con-  
siderable or satisfactory relief from  
tax burdens can be afforded, however,  
unless and until we shall have  
aided the Government for such relief by a  
very considerable reduction in Govern-  
ment expenditures. There might, it is  
true, be adjustments or modifications of  
the revenue laws, but they would afford  
relief only for a very small part of the  
inequalities and lighten some burdens,  
but a very substantial reduction in Gov-  
ernment expenditures must precede and  
form the basis for any material relief or  
reasonably satisfactory readjustment.

"It must be borne in mind that the  
very large savings, if they be accom-  
plished, will be in the form of a reduction  
of our appropriation bills—the Army,  
the Navy and the sundry civil. The  
excess of the estimates over cur-  
rent appropriations for services pro-  
vided for by these three measures total  
more than \$14,000,000, or, if we add to  
this the Military Academy and forth-  
coming appropriations for the Army,  
\$350,000,000 of estimates in excess of  
current appropriations.

Large Military Appropriations.

"More than \$915,000,000 of this enor-  
mous increase of estimates over appro-  
priations is for the military and naval  
establishments and the construction of  
army posts and works of defense. In  
other words, the Administration is ask-  
ing Congress for \$14,467,000,000 for  
the Army, the Navy and the sundry civil  
for the year ending June 30, 1923, more  
than two years after the close of the  
war, at a time when the world outside  
of our borders is largely bankrupt and  
everybody is striving for a reduction  
of armaments. The sum asked is about five  
and a half times the appropriations of  
\$260,000,000 for all these services in  
the fiscal year of 1919, pre-war ap-  
propriations for these purposes.

"The appropriations for the army and  
the navy for the present fiscal year are  
higher than they otherwise would have  
been because the services were in a state  
of transition. The army was being re-  
organized; the navy was still carrying  
around war burdens. The current ap-  
propriations for \$14,467,000,000 for these  
services. This is more than three times  
our highest pre-war appropriations for  
these purposes. It is much more than  
we should appropriate for the coming  
fiscal year. The vessels most seriously  
in need of repair are the fleet of battleships  
asked us for \$567,000,000 more.

"We reached the peak of our gross  
war debt on August 31, 1919, when it  
amounted to \$24,670,000,000, of which  
\$2,347,000,000 was in certificates. We  
have thus accomplished a reduction of  
about two and a half billion in the pub-  
lic debt in a little more than a year out  
of the proceeds of taxation, savings and  
to a limited extent, by reduction of  
Treasury balances.

To Pay \$500,000,000 This Year.

"The Secretary of the Treasury an-  
ticipates a further reduction of the pub-  
lic debt through the payment of certifi-  
cates, as they become due, to the extent  
of perhaps \$500,000,000 by the end of  
this fiscal year. If this reduction is ac-  
complished, the public debt at the close  
of the fiscal year June 30 next will

Continued on Sixth Page.

## DRASTIC ANTI-STRIKE ACT IS RUSHED THROUGH SENATE

Ten Years Imprisonment and Heavy Fine Provided—  
La Follette to Ask Reconsideration.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

Without debate, without amendment  
and without a roll call the Senate to-  
day passed the bill of Senator Poin-  
dexter (Wash.), Republican, to prevent  
strikes and punishing violation of its  
provisions by a fine not exceeding  
\$10,000, or by imprisonment not ex-  
ceeding ten years, or by both such fine  
and imprisonment.

Only a few Senators were present,  
far less than a quorum, when the ac-  
tion took place. Senator La Follette  
(Wis.), Republican, bitter opponent of  
anti-strike legislation, was absent, as  
was also Senator Johnson (Cal.), Re-  
publican, and other Senators who are  
opponents of the bill.

Soon after the vote had been taken  
Senator La Follette entered the cham-  
ber and learning of what had oc-  
curred, served notice that he would ask  
for a reconsideration of the vote by  
which the measure was approved. In  
this he will be joined by other Senators  
that oppose drastic anti-strike bills.

The Senate had a list of supposedly  
unimportant bills on the calendar un-  
der consideration, among which was

the Poindexter bill. Its inclusion on  
this list had been unnoticed and for  
this reason it was passed merely as a  
routine matter, and very few Senators  
knew of the approval of the drastic  
measure, which applies not only to  
actual railroad strikes but those who  
incite such a strike.

Furthermore, the measure provides  
that "whoever, with intent to obstruct,  
delay, hinder or prevent the movement  
of commodities in interstate commerce,  
shall by force or violence or threats  
or menace of any kind prevent or seek  
to prevent any person from engaging  
in employment, or from continuing in  
employment in any capacity in the  
production, care, maintenance, or op-  
eration of any means or agency of such  
commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a  
felony, and, upon conviction thereof,  
shall be punished by a fine not exceed-  
ing \$15,000, or by imprisonment not  
exceeding fifteen years, or both."

Similar punishment is provided for  
those who destroy railroad property  
with a view to hindering railroad  
traffic. It is provided further that  
nothing in the act shall be taken to  
deny to any individual the right to quit  
his employment for any reason.

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